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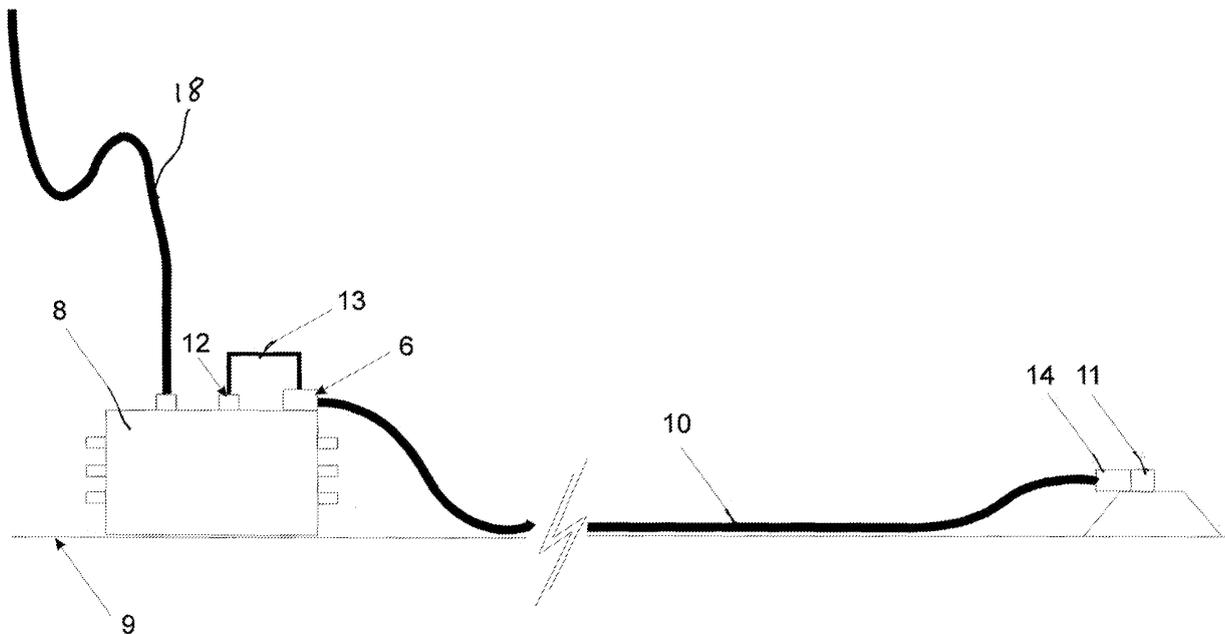
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(54) **Umbilical deployment system**

(57) A method for providing an umbilical connection for a well installation, the well installation being located at the bed or floor of a body of water, comprises the steps of providing an umbilical (10) with first and second ends (6,14) and prior to operative deployment of the umbilical, locating the umbilical such that at least a portion of the

umbilical is substantially statically retained within the body of water. Additionally, an umbilical deployment system for a well installation located at the bed or floor of a body of water, comprises an umbilical, wherein, prior to operative deployment of the umbilical, at least a portion of the umbilical is substantially statically retained within the body of water.



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Description

[0001] This invention relates to a method for providing an umbilical connection for a well installation, and an umbilical deployment system for a well installation located at the bed or floor of a body of water. The well installation may for example be a subsea hydrocarbon extraction well, although such installations may equally be located in bodies of water such as lakes.

[0002] Control, monitoring and powering of a subsea hydrocarbon fluid production well for example is effected from a surface or land-based platform via an umbilical cable which carries the necessary electric / hydraulic power lines and electrical / optical communication lines. This umbilical is connected at its lower end to, typically, a subsea control and distribution unit (CDU), with the control signals / power being distributed to the various trees at the well heads on the sea bed as required. In the event of a failure of the umbilical a Back-Up Intervention Control (BUIC) system may be employed to replace the services normally provided by the umbilical in order to continue fluid production from the well until the umbilical is repaired. A BUIC system is effectively an insurance policy against failure of the prime controls umbilical, and is typically purchased where the prime umbilical is considered sufficiently vulnerable. A BUIC system is designed to be deployed only when a failure in the prime umbilical occurs, and a vessel is used for this deployment. Since the cost of maintaining a vessel to provide this service is prohibitive, most well operators opt for a BUIC system that employs a "vessel of opportunity" with limited facilities. While there is generally assistance from a Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV) to enable disconnection of the umbilical and connection of the back-up umbilical at the CDU, there is generally no lift assistance available.

[0003] A typical deployment of a BUIC system is shown in Fig. 1. A vessel 1, for example a vessel of opportunity, carries a replacement dynamic umbilical 2 stowed on a reel / winch assembly 3. The assembly 3 is integrated with a handling / overboarding mechanism used to deploy the umbilical 2. Integrated into this system is an Emergency Quick Disconnect Package (EQDP) 4 which permits simple disconnection of the umbilical 2.

[0004] Furthermore, the umbilical 2 may include buoyancy devices 5 to support the umbilical within the water. The umbilical 2, and umbilical-mounted half of the EQDP 4 are typically stowed on the reel 3 for handling through the handling / overboarding mechanism. The buoyancy devices 5 may also be stowed on the reel 3 if the operator requests this facility, alternatively they may be attached to the umbilical on installation. The lower end of the umbilical is connected to a subsea umbilical termination (SUT) 6. This provides connection with a CDU 8 via CDU receptacle 7.

[0005] To deploy the umbilical 2, it is wound from the reel 3, through the handling / overboard mechanism and over the side of the vessel 1. The umbilical 2 is required

to support its own weight, plus that of the SUT 6, through the water column under the prevailing weather, sea and current conditions. For connection with the well installation, the umbilical 2 and its termination 6 must be presented directly above and correctly oriented to the receptacle 7. This is often possible in light weather and sea conditions, but is unlikely to be successful in any other sea state, and is a difficult and thus expensive exercise. The vessel of opportunity is unlikely to be as stable a platform as a larger installation vessel, and will therefore have greater pitch, heave and roll motions for any given set of weather or sea conditions. Such a vessel does not generally have a moonpool facility, which means that overboarding of the umbilical, in the worst case scenario, has to be over the stem of the vessel. This is probably the worst location at which to overboard a dynamic umbilical when trying to position the SUT at installation.

[0006] It is an aim of the present invention to overcome these problems by providing a new method and system for deploying an umbilical so as to enable a "predeployed" umbilical, which may be installed at the same time as the main production umbilical and is retained within the body of water during the normal operation of the well, so that its operative connection may be effected quickly and easily, without depending on accurate vessel positioning. Potentially, a smaller vessel may also be used to effect connection.

[0007] With such a system, instead of requiring full installation of the umbilical, one end of the umbilical is recovered and lifted up to a connection system on the vessel.

[0008] A system and method in accordance with the present invention confers many advantages, for example:

- no lift assistance is necessary;
- very accurate vessel manoeuvring is not required;
- manpower requirements are reduced;
- weather and sea state conditions are of less influence, this leads in turn to a potentially wider weather / sea state intervention window;
- the mechanical systems within the BUIC system are simplified, as there is no requirement for umbilical stowage on a reel or an overboarding / handling mechanism. Only a winch is required;
- reduced mechanical risk to the umbilical and SUT during an intervention;
- the EQDP does not have to be stowed on a reel or handled through an overboarding / handling mechanism;
- reduced size and weight of ship-borne BUICS equipment;
- no buoyancy handling or attachment issues on the vessel. Buoyancy does not have to withstand stowage crushing forces on a reel or winch;
- reduced crane lift capability at mobilisation and demobilisation;
- reduced onshore storage provision as neither an um-

- bilical nor storage reel need be kept onshore;
- greater potential to automate or semi-automate ship-borne mechanical BUICS functions; and
- quicker mobilisation of dockside-stored BUICS equipment.

[0009] In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for providing an umbilical connection for a well installation as set out in the accompanying claims.

[0010] In accordance with a second aspect of the present invention there is provided an umbilical deployment system for a well installation located at the bed or floor of a body of water.

[0011] The invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Fig. 1 shows a conventional umbilical deployment technique;

Fig. 2 shows a first embodiment of a pre-deployed umbilical system in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 3 shows a second embodiment of a system in accordance with the present invention; and

Fig. 4 shows a third embodiment of a system in accordance with the present invention.

[0012] A system in accordance with the present invention may be installed in a number of ways, depending on the results of a dynamic analysis of the umbilical and the recommendations as to its installed configuration, for example "Lazy Wave", "Steep Wave" or simple catenary. Various installation possibilities are shown in Figs. 2 to 4.

[0013] A comparatively simple system to install is shown in Fig. 2, where a simple catenary is shown to be a viable solution. A back-up umbilical 10 is laid out on the seabed 9, which may be carried out at the same time as installation of main umbilical 18, so as to be retained in a substantially static position. One end of the umbilical 10 finishes in a recoverable SUT 6, which is connected to CDU 8. The CDU 8 has BUIC ports 12 for hydraulic and / or electrical power and electrical and / or optical communications as required, the ports 12 being linked by jumpers 13 to the SUT 6. The other end of the umbilical 10 finishes in a connector 14, which forms half of an EQDP. Connector 14 is releasably connected to a parking unit 11. Parking unit 11 lies on the seabed due to the combined weight of the parking unit 11 and umbilical 10, resting on or in a predeployed storage base (not shown) and acts to protect the end of umbilical 10.

[0014] To effect operative deployment of the umbilical 10, an ROV (not shown) takes a lift line from a winch on a surface vessel or platform and attaches it to the connector 14 or parking unit 11. The winch then lifts the connector 14 end of the umbilical 10, together with the parking unit 11, up to the surface platform / vessel, where the umbilical 10 is connected to the BUIC system housed

thereon.

[0015] Fig. 3 shows part of an alternative arrangement, used for example where it is determined that a "Lazy Wave" configuration is required. In this embodiment, deflection means 15, in this case a buoyant arch, is used to support a portion of the umbilical 10, to arrange it in a non-linear fashion and thus introduce slack into the umbilical, which decouples vessel motions (and therefore loads) from the SUT interface to the CDU.

[0016] Fig. 4 shows part of an alternative arrangement, in which the umbilical 10 is provided with buoyancy modules 16 positioned as required along its length. These act to reduce the load weight on the EQDP under both static and dynamic heave conditions. The buoyancy modules 16 are held to the seabed by tethering to clump weights 17. Weights 17 are detachable from the umbilical 10 by an ROV.

[0017] The above-described embodiments are exemplary only, and various possibilities are possible within the scope of the claims.

[0018] The buoyancy means shown in Fig. 4 may be used in conjunction with the deflection means of Fig. 3.

[0019] Confidence in the health of the umbilical can be achieved by incorporating a cross connection system in the parking unit, allowing electrical power and fibre-optic communications to be looped between the multiple paths normally incorporated in the umbilical for monitoring purposes.

Claims

1. A method for providing an umbilical connection for a well installation, the well installation being located at the bed or floor of a body of water, comprising the steps of:
 - a) providing an umbilical with first and second ends; and
 - b) prior to operative deployment of the umbilical, locating the umbilical such that at least a portion of the umbilical is substantially statically retained within the body of water.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein in step b), the portion is retained proximate the bed or floor of the body of water.
3. A method according to either of claims 1 and 2, further comprising the step of providing a parking unit.
4. A method according to claim 3, comprising the step of connecting the first end of the umbilical to the parking unit.
5. A method according to any preceding claim, comprising the step of connecting the second end of the umbilical to the well installation.

6. A method according to any preceding claim, comprising the step of:
- c) lifting the first end of the umbilical to a platform at the surface of the body of water.
7. A method according to claim 6, wherein step c) is carried out using a remote operated vehicle.
8. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the umbilical includes buoyancy means.
9. A method according to any preceding claim, comprising the step of providing deflection means to cause the umbilical to be non-linearly arranged during retention.
10. A method according to any preceding claim, comprising the step of monitoring the health of the umbilical during retention.
11. A method according to claim 10 as dependent on claim 3 or any of claims 4 to 9 as dependent on claim 3, wherein monitoring is carried out by passing signals through the umbilical via the parking unit.
12. An umbilical deployment system for a well installation located at the bed or floor of a body of water, comprising an umbilical, wherein, prior to operative deployment of the umbilical, at least a portion of the umbilical is substantially statically retained within the body of water.
13. A system according to claim 12, wherein, prior to deployment, the portion of the umbilical is retained substantially proximate the bed or floor of the body of water.
14. A system according to either of claims 12 and 13, comprising a parking unit, which, prior to deployment, is connected to an end of the umbilical.
15. A system according to claim 14, wherein said end is releasably connected to the parking unit.
16. A system according to any of claims 12 to 15, wherein, prior to deployment, an end of the umbilical is connected to the installation.
17. A system according to any of claims 12 to 16, comprising deflection means to retain the umbilical in a non-linear configuration prior to deployment.
18. A system according to claim 17, wherein the deflection means is secured to the bed or floor of the body of water.
19. A system according to either of claims 17 and 18,
- wherein the deflection means comprises a support for raising a portion of the umbilical.
20. A system according to any of claims 12 to 19, wherein the umbilical comprises buoyancy means.
21. A system according to any of claims 12 to 21, comprising means for monitoring the health of the umbilical prior to deployment.
22. A system according to claim 22 as dependent on claim 14 or any of claims 15 to 21 as dependent on claim 14, wherein the monitoring means comprises means for passing signals through the umbilical via the parking unit.

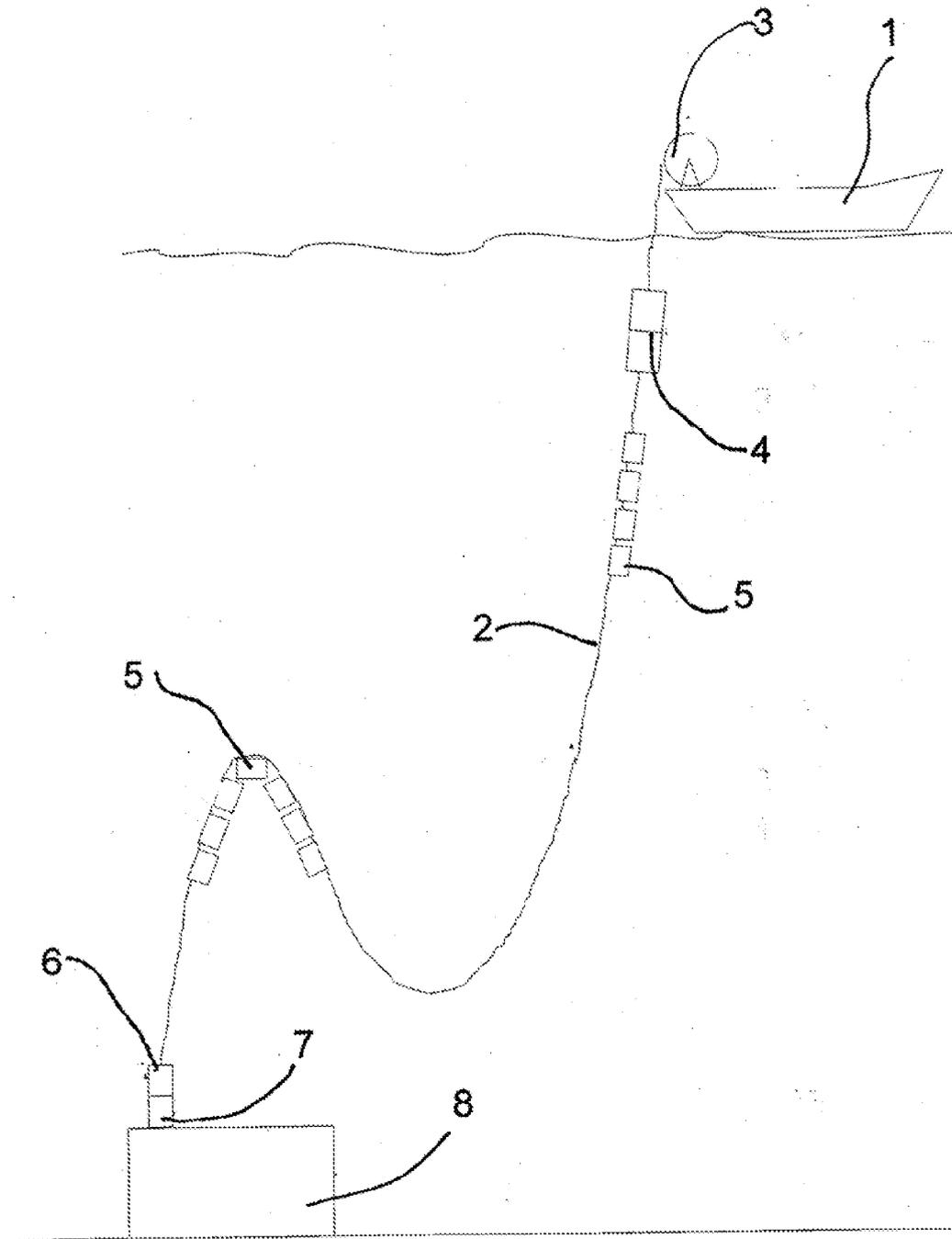


Fig 1 - Prior Art

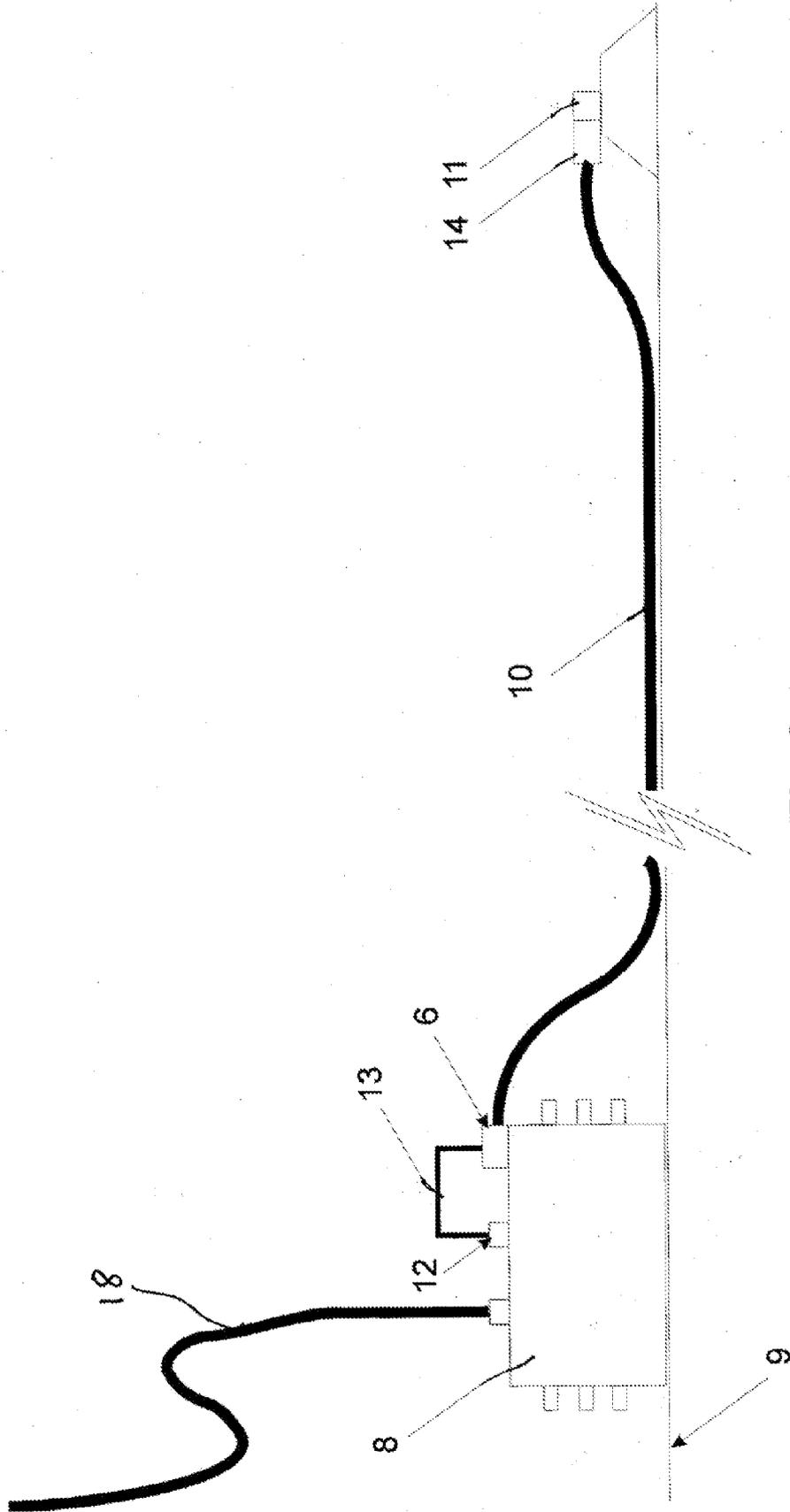


Fig 2

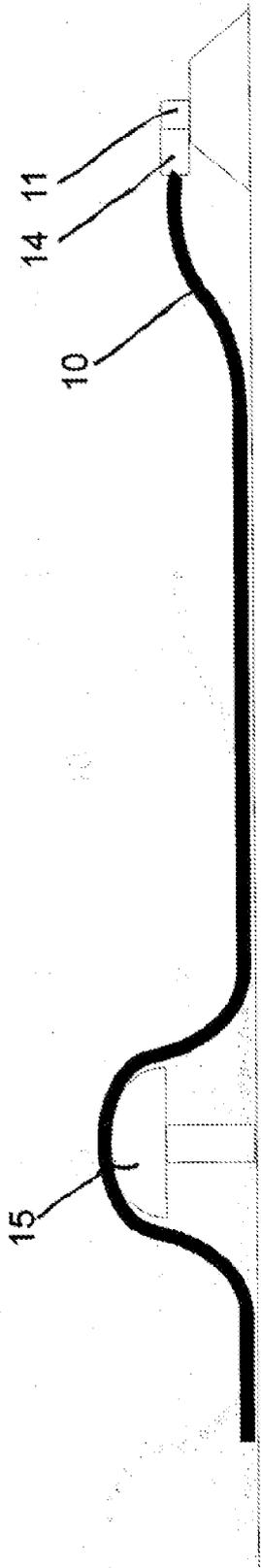


Fig 3

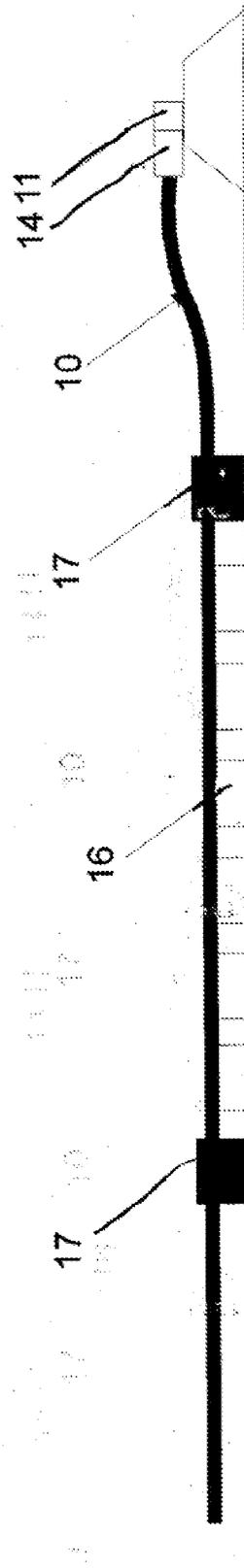


Fig 4



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
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Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 29 October 2008	Examiner Dantine, Patrick
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**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
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